Fire in Troy.

TROY, Saturday, Sept. 17, 1859. A large brick building on Ida Hill, owned by the ostate of Benjamin Marshall, and occupied by the Troy Hosiery Company and Empire Machine Company, was partially destroyed by fire at 10 o'clock this morning. The building was filled with goods and valuable machinery, and the loss is estimated at \$25,000. Insured in the following companies: Continental, New York; Fulton, New-York; Franklin, Philadelphia; Liverpool and Bondon; Mechanics, Brooklyn; and Pho-nix, Hartford. The fire originated in consequence of one of the hands putting a quantity of cotton in the

Drowned at Suspension Bridge. Christopher Wetner, one of the most wealthy and

respected citizens of Suspension Bridge, was dentally drowned there this forenoon.

Marine Disasters.

A brig, name unknown, with a cargo of plaster, which has been ashore, is towing up. Another brig, also unknown, in ballast, is ashore twelve miles below here.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BORUSSIA.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE STILL IN SESSION. AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Trouble in the Papal States.

The screw steamship Borussia, which sailed from Hamburg on the 1st and Southampton on the morning of the 4th, arrived yesterday morning, with dates from London to the 3d inst. The Borussia experienced heavy westerly gales, with a tremendous heavy sea running, during the entire passage. She remained outside Sandy Hook all night of the 27th, waiting for

B pilot. A report was in circulation at Gibraltar, 27th Au-Qust, that the Emperor of Morecco was dead, and that a serious affray had taken place en the island of Ceuta between Spaniards and Moors. Troops were called out, seven thousand Moors had collected, and at last accounts these parties were in conflict all the night of the 26th, and several men were killed on both sides. The English mail steamer Indus was fired on twice from the Spanish port at Tarifa, on the morning of the 27th of August, while her ensign was flying. At a second fire, a large round shot fell within fifty yards distance.

A cyclone passed over Calcutta on the 26th of July. Forty-six vessels, including two steamers, were lost in the River Hoogly-immense danger was done on shore, and many lives lost. No particulars.

It was reported at Paris on Thursday, that Metternich, the Austrian Embaseador, was about to leave on a visit to Vienna. Uneasiness was felt in Paris on account of the Zurich Conferences, and Rentes had declined. Advices from Vienna state that Austria had decided

to discount that portion of the Austrian debt which is to be apportioned to Lombardy, and also to sell the public domains. A letter from Paris says the Queen of Spain had

Bent to various Courts in Europe a protest against the eviction of her Bourbon cousin from Parms. Colonel Charris and Barbies refuse the Emperor's amnestythe former in a furious invective against Napoleon.

The Newfoundland mail at Paris brought announcement of the full triumph of the French Asmiralty over the English in a question concerning the fisher-

Advices from Italy state that the people were becoming impatient at the inactivity of the Zurich Conference, and the various contradictory reports Zouching their doings. It is also stated that Piedmost demands from Austria the cession of Maotua

A Paris letter says there is no doubt that the Zurich Conference disagree about many points touching the peace of Villafranca, and the opinion is growing stronger every day that a Congress must be held.

The Australian steamer Northam was totally wrecked on the 20th of August, on the Nautilus Reef, near Jiddah, in the Red Sea. All the passengers and the chief part of the Australian mails were

FRANCE.

The Moniteur de l'Armée states that the infantry at

The Monitour de l'Armée states that the infantry at the Camp of Chalons have begin to maneuver in two ranks, in conformity with the recommendation of the Cammittee of Infantry, composed of two generals, two colonels, three majors, and an adjutant-major. These maneuvers are to be continued twice a week, and a report of the progress made by the troops is to be forwarded to the Mu ister of War.

I Accounts from Toulon of the 20th alt, inform us that the fleet under the command of Admiral Desfosses Bailed from that port on the 20th, after having taken in a supply of provisions. It is now at the Islands of Hyeres. It has been reinforced since its departure from Toulon by three gunboats, and on the 28th by the Steam frigate Isly, from the Adriatic. The steam-cutters Monge, Caton, and the gunboat Elincelle, have likewise returned, and are anoflored in the roads of Toulon. The Flamme was likewise expected, but she was forced to remain at Maita to repair her builers. After the steam frigate Isly has undergone an inv stigation she is to proceed to one of the French ports on the Atlantic, where the Breslau has preceded her, for Brest, and the steam-frigate Impatonuse for Cherbourg. It is believed that the Isly will be stationed at Cherbourg. The steam-frigate Canada and Magellau had arrived at Toulon from Algiers, and the Sane from Oran. The following day the steam-frigates Descartes and Mogador and the series with the Erreprenante from Stors.

Oran. The following day the steam-frigates Descartes and Mogador and the screw transport Seine arrived from Algiers, the Loire from Mers-el-Kebir, and the Entreprenante from Stors.

The copy of a potition now in course of signature in Algeria appears in the Patrie: its object is to obtain the reappointment of Prince Napoleon to the ministry of that colony. Its tone is highly flattering to the Prince, of whom it says, among other things, "The intelligence of his retreat was received with an absolute stupelaction. Such a document would hardly have been put forward unless with the exaction of government. This is not the first time his return to public affairs has been hinted at. If he ever really believed he had a chance of the Grand Ducal crown of Tuscany, that bright dream has now faded away—so it is quite possible this petition may herald an awakening from his Imperial Highness's politico-administrative sleep.

ITALY.

Correspondence of The Lendon Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 1—6 p. m.—1859.

Private accounts from Italy received to-day describe the state of that country as not very promising as to the fature. On the contrary, affairs seem to be growing more complicated every day. Important results depend on the issue of the combat expected soon to take place between the Pontifical troops, who are on the point of entering the Legations, and the forces of the Provisional Government. If the Papal troops succeed, it is thought that the Duke of Modera will reenter his States at the head of his army—colors flying and drums beating. If, on the other hand, his Holiness's troops are repulsed, a rising in Naples is regarded as not at all improbable.

A private letter from Milan, from an officer on service in that city, states that there are some apprehensions of bad blood growing up between the army of occupation and the Italian people. It further say that the Predmontese are tegarded with little favor by the Lombards; and it is feared trat, before long, they who have so much cherished their liberators, may regard them as supporters of the Predmontese, and dislike them equally. The young Grand Duke of Tuscany, and M. Pallaviewi, not finding all the support they expected from the French Government, quit Correspondence of The London Times.

regard them as supporters of the Piedmontese, and dislike them equally. The young Grand Dake of Tuscany, and M. Pallavietvi, not finding all the support they expected from the French Government, quit Paris. Indeed, I learn that his Highness has actually left for Switzerland. An interview between the King of the Belgians and the Emperor Napoleon is about to be arranged, and a Belgian agent is said to have left for that purpose for St. Sauveur. Prince Metternich has also left for St. Sauveur, and Prince Napoleon, still dissatisfied, is going somewhere—people say to Esgland. A Paris correspondent of The London Express, Sept.

2, says: We shall, in all probability, have to look but little

longer in the direction of Zurich as the central point of European interest. It seems tolerably certain that the Conference is on the point of breaking up, leaving everything of importance unders. The distribution of the cebt, quite a secondary question, is announced by the Vienna Presset to be settled in principle, while its details will be carried out by a Commission. Lombardy, it is said, will be charged with an income of 5 000,000 the upon the Monte-Milano, and will take 200,000 the upon the Monte-Milano, and will take 200,000 the austrain debt.

The Turcan deputation, charged with offering the King of Piedmont the auneration of the country, is said to have quitted Florence yesterday. It consists of the Counts Ugolino della Gherardesca and Scipione Borghere, Prefessor Giorgino, Dictor Rinaldo Roschi, and M. Pietro Augusto Adami, Director of the National Bank of Leghorn.

The Nazione publishes the following piece of intelli-gence, dated Ancona, Aug. 25:

"Austrians in disguise continue to arrive here. We

Austrans is disguise continue to arrive nere. We can that at Venice steamships with troops on board are ready to weigh anchor. Their destination is unknown. Gen. Kalbermatten is stated to have declared that he had not sufficient troops to attempt an expedition against the Romagua with any chauce of

A letter in a Genoese journal gives the cheering an-

A letter in a Genoese journal gives the cheering aunouncement that the Neapolitan Government is proparing a Constitution based upon an elective system
and a National Assembly. Triennial Parliaments, to
sit every year, but only for fifeen days: responsible
Ministers; and the power of dissolution of the Parliament by the King, with the consent of his Ministers,
are among the features particularized.

I believe it has been ascertained beyond all doubt
that the higher clergy in Tuscany are disposed to carry
out the nan possumus principle. Rome will, to the
very last, act by the all-pervading fibres of her organ
ization against the substitution of light for darkness,
p-rsuasion for terror, and truth for falsehood. The
Provisional Governments are doubtless well inforced
as to all that passes, and will be prepared equally as to all that passes, and will be prepared equally against secret fors and open enemies.

Correspondence of The London Times.

FLORENCE Aug. 23, 1859.

The deputation charged with the tender of the Tuscan Crown to King Victor Emanuel which was to leave Florence, first on Wednesday, then on Saturday last, has received counter orders and will not go upon the country of the country last, has received counter orders and will not go upon its errand till all the other provinces of Central Italy, viz., Parma and the Legations, have gone through their general elections, and those transactions of their respective National Assemblies which cannot fail to unite them with Modens and Tuscany in one unani-mous vote for amexation to Fiedmont.

This unexpected delay could not, of course, have a very cheering effect on men's minds in this courter

This unexpected delay could not, of course, have a very cheering effect on men's minds in this country, upon which this state of probacted uncertainty begins to weigh rather painfully. Politicians of a gloomy cast of mind attribute this new postposement to the irresolution of the Sardinian Government, and indulge in ominous surmises as to the extent to which King Victor Emanuel at Villafranca, and his Planipotentiary at Zuroch rays have bound themselves to a Nominous surmises as to the extent to which Kieg Victor Emanuel at Villafranca, and his Plenipotentiary at Zurich, may have bound themselves to a positive renunciation of any accession of territory over and above the large elies of Lombardy which was secured to the house of Savoy at the fatal interview on the Mincto. It is very easy for Napoleon III, to slip through his sacred engagements; but Victor Emanuel, to say nothing of that sern-pulcus regard to his word which has won him the name of "King Honest Man," is now utterly at the mercy of two powers, which have ample means, as well as strong interests, to keep him strictly to his word. "The matters of the Duchies shall be dealt with directly between Paris and Vienna "was the last news that reached us from Zurich, and it is clear that if the deputation is to be sent for any other purpose than an unmeaning pageant, it should be directed rather to the Freech or to the Austrian metropolis than to the Piedmontese capital, for the descriptions." directed rather to the Fiench of to the Austrian metropolis than to the Piedmontese capital, for the destines of Central Italy are most undoubtedly being weighed at the Couris of the Tuileries and Schonbuen. The dexterous management of the Emperor Napoleon is visible in the result, that one of the two votes of the Assemblies of Central Italy—that of the dechéance of the former dynastics—is self-dependent, clear, and practicable, while the other—that of annexation—may be proved as difficult of execution clear, and practicable, while the other—that of annexation—may be proved as difficult of execution as if the newly emaccipated States had proposed their union with the Republic of San Marmo or the territories of Prester John. To effect a divorce between an ill-sorted couple, the strong and stubborn will of one of the consorts may prove sufficient, but a new marriage of one of the sundered parties requires the consent of the new partner with whom the new tie is contemplated, and, besides, the legal warrant of the competent magistrate and the blessing of the church. If France and Austria can extent a refusal from King Victor Emanuel, or can put a veto on his consent, as I have no doubt they will end by doing, it is very plain that all that will remain of a veto on his consent, as I have no doubt they will end by doing, it is very plain that all that will remain of the movement of Contral Italy will be the vacancy of its throne or thrones; and that was evidently the aim the French Emperor was all along driving at. A va-cant throne in Fiorence and only one cossible candi-date, a second appeal to the public suffrage becomes matter of necessity; and will the means by which eight or ten millions of Frenchmen were led to do the bidding of one man fall to bring a few thousand Italian voters to comply with the wishes of the same man?

Among the subtle schemes and artful dodges by which the agents of France endeavor to bend the which the agents of France endeavor to bend the stubcorn Tuccaus to that consummation which is in store
for them as an unavoidable destiny, I hear now of a
project to offer the Crown of Central Italy to the
Princess Clotisle, as a member of the popular house of
Savoy, awarding her observious lord and husband the
title of "Prince Concort."

A long article appeared lately in the Siècle which
has gone the round of all the Italian newspapers, and
has been circulated among the people in the form of a
chase reprint; it is called A Leason to the Italians, and

cheap reprint; it is called A Lesson to the Italians, and contains a flourishing and ultra-sentimental exhortation to these people to forget and forswear all local jeatousies and municipal grudges, all petty local ambitions—to do away with the obnoxious appellations of Tuscans, Modenese, Parmesase, Ac., and to aspire only to national union. It strikes me as a piece of superflucus elequence unterly thrown away at the present juncture. The Italians are as ready and willing for union as their best friends can desire, and the Siecle would do well to address its well-turned arguments to his countrymen, and the unfathomable genins which guides their ces inies, to bring them to acknowledge the vote of these poor Italians for union, and to empower the helpless, disabled, bewildered Sarcinian Government to act up to it. cheap reprint; it is called A Lesson to the I

and to empower the helpiter, to it.

If the fusion of the Central Italian States with Pieddirian Government to act up to it.

If the fusion of the Central Italian States with Piedmont is an impracticable undertaking—and the thought that a scheme which would so effectually secure the peace and happiness of Italy and the general interests of Europe should miscarry is heartrending—much would at least be gained by the fusion of Tuscany, Parma, Modeta, and the Romagna, into one State of Central Italy. This is now too truly, the best lookout for right thinking patriots, and to this end, if no other is attainable, all their efforts are streamonsly directed. The league between the four States is already formed, and although it would be well, perhaps, if the terms of such a league were clearly defined and made public—although it would be advisable to proceed to the immediate demolition of the old frontier landmarks, the customs and passport offices, and to the creation of a Central Diet, with a military as well as a political dictator, providing for the common interthe creation of a Central Diet, with a military as well as a political dictator, providing for the common interests, and promoting the common object; still, there is no doubt whatever but the very best understanding exists between the rulers of the different provinces, and the municipal and provinces in the result of the common welfare.

I see the whole European press loud in its praise of the admirable order, native dignity, and perfect tact with which the elections and the sittings of the National Assembly have been conducted in Tascany. But,

the admirable order, native dignity, and perfect tact with which the elections and the sittings of the National Assembly have been conducted in Tuscany. But, on the whole. I am more forcibly struck with what has been done to the same effect at Modens, where the national movement has evidently sunk deeper into all classes of the community, and where all the proceedings have been carried on with the same calmness and equanimity, but, at the same time, have been characterized by stronger energy and by more uncompremising firmness and fortimes. The Modences have declared not the "incompatibility between their people and their ancient Sovereigns," but the absolute and irrevocable dechéance of the dynasty; not the "formation of Tuscany into a strong State with Northern Italy," but the immediate and absolute fusion with, and annexation of their Duchy to, Piedmont. Every vote of the Assembly has been made the scene of a popular rejoicing, perfectly orderly, yet loud enough to be heard by their dethroned Sovereign at Vienna; and before its finel adjournment than Assembly has decreed the erection, at the public Sovereign at Vienus; and before its fine adjournment the Assembly has decreed the erection, at the public expense, of a monument, intended, as the mover said,

the Assembly has decreed the erection, at the public expense, of a monument, intended, as the mover said, not to consign the dynasty of Austro-Este to that eternal infancy which it deserved; not to stand as a monument of the justfable hatred of the peop e for their memory; but merely to commemorate the true votes by which the people, restored to its inshenable sovereignty over itself, put away a ruler who had abused his power, and called to the throne a ruler who acknowledged its rights.

The difference between the comparative apathy and supineness of the Tuscan people, and the earnest and service enthusiasm of the Modenese, even of the lower classes, must be sought in the different nature of the absolute Government which had been allotted to them. The Houze of Lorrsine only unnerved and corrupted and at the utmost only outraged, the national susceptibilities of its subjects, but the Austro-Este of Modena and the Bourbone of Parma were monsters—aulied victure redemptic and there was nothing in their people's rights or interests which they did not shamefully ple's rights or interests which they did not shamefully trample on and abune; and it was, indeed, Providential that these Francis IV, and V. of Modena, and those Charles II, and III, of Parma, were so utterly reckless

in their mad tyranny as to leave behind them a treasure of haired, precluding all possibility of fature compromise. The nobility and gentry and all the thinking men in Tuscany are now bound in honor never to come to terms with their self-banished lords; but the Parmesans and Modenese are so deeply sworm to give their late masters no quarter, that hardly a forest of bayonets could screen their breasts from vengeance should for given armed interference ever succeed in bringing them back.

them back.

An obvious consequence of this different disposition of mind is perceptible in the different efforts made by Tuscaty and the minor Duchies with respect to the national armament. The Tuscans have contributed to the League their army, very nearly such as it was under the late Grand Duke, and take little or no trou-ble to add to its ranks. Parma and Modena and Remangna give themselves no rest till they have put under arms every man able to bear arms. The enlistsuits the Government proposed to themselves or the need of the country called for, for officers are not to be found as easily as soldiers, not are mere adventurers easily disciplined into orderly troops. General Fanti, who was to have the command of all the Central Itswho was to have the command of all the Central Ra-lian forces, and whose arrival at Modena has been daily announced, has not yet, to the best of my know-ledge, left Brescia, where he is waiting for leave from the Sardinian Government to quit its service, a leave, which, owing to French influence, he may never obtain. Garibaldi hav, indeed, the command of the Tu-can as well as the Modenese and Parmesan troops; but his influence is not felt in Romagoa, where McZar-cano has lately been raised to the rank of Licatenantcape has lately been raised to the rank of Lieutenaut-General, a title which would not allow him to act in a subordinate capacity to an inferior officer like plain Gen. Garibaloi. The treeps of the Central Italian League have therefore not yet a common onief, and, if Turcary fail is her duty to supply fresh combatants for the common cause, the other provinces are far as yet from that military organization which would turn their from that in intary organization which would turn their combatants to the best purpose. The people of these States, with all these drawbacks, are, however, strong enough for such forces as either the Pope or their de-throned Princes may bring against them, and the most expressed provinces, especially, are strong in their haired. As to resistance to France and Austria, or to their con-lined forces where is there agare, many tho would asbined forces, where is there a same man who would se

SARDINIA.

SARDINIA.

The following letter has been addressed by the French Vice-Admiral to the Commandant of the Sardinian squadron in the Adristic:

"I am happy in expressing here to your Excellency the satisfaction I have experienced from the manner in which the Sardinian division has served.

"I have only praises to bestow on the punctuality, the regularity with which it has conformed to the goneral orders laid down for the squadron, as likewise on the devotedness it has brought to bear on all that the devotedness it has brought to bear on all that

the devotedness it has brought to bear on all that could subserve our mission.

"The squadron preserves a good remembrance of those few ones passed with it, and I, in particular, can only congratulate myself on the personal relations I have had with the commandant, M. Tholosano, and with all the captains of the naval division of his Majesty the King, Victor E namel."

The Nord of the 3d says: "The great question of the hour is, whether King Victor Emanuel with accept the annexation of the States of Central Italy, which has been voted by their Assemblies. The general opinion seems to be that the King will accept the offer under some reserves and conditions as to the ultimate opinion of Europe. By accepting the provisional sovereignty of the States thus spontaneously offered to him, the King will at once save them from civil war and from anarchy, will perform a signal service in the cause of order, at the same time that he preserves the rights of Europe by reserving for a European Congress the final settlement of the political difficulty. What power will venture to protest against a measure of pacification tion and conservation, whereby the conflict of armies and the explosion of revolutions are happily got rid of. The interests of dynastics cannot prevail against the imperious and urgent cuty of maintaining "The great question of the hour is, whether King rid of. The interests of dynasties cannot prevail egainst the imperious and urgent cuty of maintaining order and security, and placing under a regular government peoples whose unchecked passions will infaishby produce convulsions, the reaction of which would shake the whole of Europe. This conditional acceptance of the offer of the States of Central Italy appears, therefore to us the most probable and at the same

therefore, to us the most probable, and, at the same tire, the mest salutary solution of the question. The Sardirian Government has just issued an order for the augmentation of the army by three regiments of light cavalry and six brigades of infantry. The cavalry regiments are to be called the Milan the Lodi, and the Montebello. The rix infantry brigades will receive their designations from Brescia, Como, and Bergamo. The other brigade will be called the Lombard Grenadiers.

THE FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY.

The Moniteur de l'Armée publishes the list of the troops which compose the present army of Italy under the command of Marshal Vaillant. It comprises 22 regiments infantly of three battalions each; three battalions of foot chasseurs; four regiments of cavalry; 20 batteries of artillery; 2 companies of pontooners, and 6 of engineers, making an effective force of 42 000 infantly, 2,400 cavalry, 2,600 artillery, and 900 engineers—total, 47,900 men. There are beside 6,000 horses, 36 field pieces, and a park of reserve. If to the above be added the troops of the administration, gendarmerie, &c. there will be a total of 50,000 men as already announced in a note emanating from the French Government.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A correspondent from Bologna, under date of the

"I write to you in the midst of the great agitation which now pervades the town on account of news from Rimini. It is said that a corps of Pontifical troops, amounting to 8,000 men of all arms, and commanded by General Kalbermatten, had left Pesaro, and was near Cattolica, preparing for an engagement. An attack is consequently expected here. The Government, to allay the sgitation, has just issued a notice which neither denies nor affirms the fact, but advises the people to have confidence in the measures adopted by the authorities, and cautions them not to be attained by exaggerated statements propagated by the enemies of the present order of things. So far as I have been able to learn, the following are the arrangements made with a view to an attack. In the first place, there is no corps of 8,000 men, but simply 2,000 Swirs with several pieces of artiflery, who have come from Pesaro and halred about two leagues from Cattolica. However, dispatches received by the Government state that this force is only the advanced guard of the Pontificial troops which are to attack the Legations, and that these troops are composed not only of Romans, but of many of the Dake of Modema's men, Legations, and that these troops are composed not only of Romans, but of many of the Dake of Modena's men, of Romans, but of many of the Duke of Modena's men, of some Swiss from Naples engaged by the Pope, and of a certain number of Austrians who have been landed at Ancora clothed in the Paps' uniform, and then introduced into the native regiments to complete their effective, or more probably to keep watch over their new coursades. This collection of mercenaries is said to form an army of from 10,000 to 12,000 men, intended to restore the Papal authority in the revoted provinces.

inces."

A letter from Rome, of the 27th of August, informs us that the Duke of Gramont, after his return from Paris, made his first visit on the 26th to the Cardinal Secretary of State, but he had not yet received an august of the Paris, Exerchaly in Rome is Secretary of State, but he had not yet received an an dience of the Holy Father. Everybody in Rome is impatient to know the result of the Duke's journey to Paris. It is reported that he is commissioned by the Emperor of the French to demand of His Holiness the establishment in the Legations of a Viceroy who should govern in the name of the Holy See. The writer of the letter rays that the Papal Government might have avoided the presently of such a demand by age. establishment in the Legations of a viceroy who should govern in the name of the Holy See. The writer of the letter says that the Papal Government might have avoided the necessity of such a demand by executing the law of the 22d of November, 1850. That law divides the States of the Church into four great districts, with the denomination of Legations, hab-divided into provinces, governments, and commuses. The first Legation is composed of the provinces of Bologus, Ferrara, Forh, and Ravenna, which should be governed by a Cardinal Legate, specified by the Pope for a limited period, defined in his letters of appointment. The Cardinal Legate, whose powers of government are extensive, should be assisted by a control composed of four councillors, a secretary general, and a director of police, all appointed by his Hollners. The law says that the persons best suited to fill the office of councillor to the Legation are those who have given proofs of their practical knowledge in government, and who have honorably performed the duties of adviser to a delegate, a mayor, or a provincial councillor. The Cardinal Legate has the direction of the police, and may dispose of the army. It is unnecessary to add that the Papal Government did not execute this fondamental law. It is said that M. Fapoli and his friends demand much more. They demand a separate administration, with a form of government similar to that about to be established in Modena and Tuscasy. They will admit the sovereignty of the Holy See in the Legations, but nothing more. It is believed in Rome that the Pope will never yield so much, but that he must make some concessors. The Provisional Government of Bologua is occupied with the election of deputies to the Constituent Assembly. The associated by an armed band in the pay of the revolutionary Government, and that a captain had been insulted by an armed band in the pay of the revolutionary Government, and that a captain had been insulted by an armed band in the pay of the revolutionary Government, and that a captai

for the relief of the survivors, who are reduced to the greatest distress. It was reported at Rome on the 27th ult, that the Pope had signed a Convention with the Spanish Government by which her Catholis Maissty will place a military force at the disposall of the Holy See, sufficient to reduce the rebelious Roman Provinces to abediance inces to obedience.

GERMANY.

A Vienna letter of the 27th ult. says "The deliberations of the new cabinet continue day after day, because the wish is to bring to a speedy conclusion not only what concerns the reconstitution of the ministerial department, but also to fix the basis of the new poincy. The mere suppression of the Ministry of Commerce, and the assigning of its different branches to other departments, occupies much time.

A communication from Frankfort says:

Germany cannot have forgotten the efforts made last Spring to drag the States of the Germanic Confederation into a war with France, but it is a singular fact that the States most eager for war were those which were least prepared for it. Their treasuries were too were least prepared for it. Their treasuries were too nearly exhausted to supply the means for extraordinary armaments, so the Legislative Chambers were called on to authorize loans which could only be obtained on most disadvantageous terms. The Bavarian Government had great difficulty in finding subscribers to fill up a loan of four millions of florins to meet the first requirements of the army. The Chambers were again convoked in an extraordinary session to vote a second loan of twerty five millions, but, in spite of all that ministers could say or do, they refused to vote more than twelve millions, to be raised by loan, either at home or abroad. It is that loan which has now been brought forward here by MM, de Rothschild, Erlanger, and others."

and others."

A letter from Betlin says:

"The Prince Regent is expected to return to Potsdam on or about the 1812 inst. Baron von Schleinitz, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Bonin, Minister of War, have joined the Prince at Ostend.

"It is reported that the Eoglish Embassador has purchased Humboldt's library from his heirs for

ENGLAND.

The English news is quite unimportant. The strike among the builders continued, but it was thought that it would soon be adjusted.

The sentence of death against, Dr. Smethurst, for the murder of leabells Bankes had been suspended by Sir George Lewis, the Hone Secretary, during the pleasure of the Queen, and it was generally believed that in consequence of new developments, and the opinion of emicent medical authority, that the lady's death may have resulted from other causes than pel son, that Dr. Smethursts sentence will be sommuted

son, that Dr. Smethursts sentence will be sommuted to imprisonment for life.

No material charge in the London Monay Market. Consols closed at 25 | 295 | on Saturday. Monay abundant at 124. London Corn Market dall. Flour rather dearer, but Wheat declined slightly. Produce Market insective. Sugar a triffs lower. Decrease of Bullion in the Bark since last return £337,000. Manchester Market firmer and India Cloths a triffs dearer.

Livergool, Friday, Sept. 2.—Cotton in improved demand, at an advance on the week of \$4. Sales of the week \$7,000 bales. Sales to day \$,000 bales. Market closing stendy.

Breadstuffs inactive. Flour and Wheat a triffe cheaper. Corn firmer. Tea rather easier. Sugar inactive.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon.—Cotton unaltered;

RUSSIA.

In the middle of the month of July Prince Baria-tinski undertook a great expedition into Daghestan. An order of the day, dated the 8th of August, an-nounces the result of that expedition in the submis-sion of Andi, Avarie, Gumbat, Koissubo, and other districts on the left bank of the Koissu and the districts on the left bank of the Roissi and the vicinity. An imperial rescript announces that the Emperor has conferred upon Prince Bariatizeki the Order of St. George, second class.

A company has been formed at St. Petersburg for the construction of a commercial port there on a large scale.

scale.

The Russian Government has ordered the first three corps d'armée, under the orders of Prince Gortschakeff, to be placed on a peace feeting.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. join, without The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. join, without distinction of party, in expressing approbation of the expedition which the Government is about to send against the Moors of the Riff. The semi-official Correspondancia Autografia says that the expedition is to consist of 10,000 mer. It easys also that the Spanish Consul at Tangiers had sent a note to the Government of Morocco, demanding that the Moors who had been guilty of acts of hestility to the Spaniards should be given up, and threatening to employ force if they were not. The Censul, it adds, had retired from Tangiers to await an answer. were not. The Consul, it Tangiers to await an answer.

THE EAST.

SANGUINARY CONFLICT NEAR BEYROUT. A letter from Beyrout of the 18th of August informs us that a sanguinary conflict took place in a village two leagues from that town between the Druses and two is sgues from that town between the Druses and Christians, in which more than 40 of the combatants were killed. Several houses occupied by Europeans were pilleged. The Governor of Beyrout sent 150 Irregular Cavalry to the spot, and order was restored, but too late, as the disturbance had extended to other villages, and it is feared that a general war will take place between the Druses and Maronites, similar to that which caused so much destruction in the year 1846. There are in the Lebanon several extensive silk mills descent value, the proposity of Europeans, which, if of great value, the property of Europeans, which, if the disturbances extend, will probably be destroyed.

THE LATEST.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Plenip tentaries, the regulation of certain points relating to the limits of the Lombardian frontiers and the separation of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions was taken into consideration. The Prussian Minister, accredited at Turin, has arrived here and paid a visit to the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries. A meeting also took place yesterday of the second Plenipotentiaries of the three Powers.

Yesterday there was a conference of the Plenipoten-tiaries, lasting two hours, at which M. de Barqueney, M. de Banneville, Count Colloredo, and M. de Meisen-

VIENNA, Sept. 2.

No messures announced in the Ministerial programme No nessures announced in the Ministerial programme have yet been carried out.

It is asserted that the privileges to be granted to the Jews will not be the same throughout the whole Eupire, but will be influenced by local circumstances.

The principal privilege granted to them will be the right of acquisition of house property in larger towns. It is also reported that Austria intends to discount that portion of the Austrian debt which will be transferred to Lombardy, and to sell the public domains.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 2, 1859.

The Correspondance Hawas contains the following:
"It has been decided that a considerable portion of soldiers belonging to the class of 1853 shall be discharged with six months' leave, which at its expiration may be converted into renewable forloughs."

12:5 r. M.—Rentes open at a fractional improvement.

tion may be converted into renewable furloughs."

18:5 F. M.—Rentes open at a fractional improvement.

Tendency firm.

1:15 F. M.—The French funds continue firm and animated. Rentes have risen to 89. Sec., showing an advance of more than a quarter since yesterday.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Boloosa, Sept. 1, 1859.

To-day the Governor-General of the Romagna opened the National Assembly by a speech, of which the following is a summary:

"The people of the Romagna, after having exhibited great prudence during the last three months, hastened in crowds to the electoral districts to record their votes. Now, it is for you, gentlemen, to give expression to the wishes of the people. The good result of my Government is owing to the zeal of those who have elected me. I have endeavored to provide for the defense of the country against aggressions from all sides by forming a league with the neighboring States."

He concluded thus: "Constitute your Government," and intrust it to him who possesses your confidence." lides by forming.

He concluded thus: "Constitute your Government,"
and intrest it to him who possesses your confidence."

THE EAST.

TRIESTE, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

TRESTS, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, just arrived, brings advices from Constantinopie to the 17th uit.

The health of the Sultan has been restored.

A Commission has been appointed in order to consider measures for reducing the export and increasing the import duties.

Saffet Bey has left to attend the sittings of the Motterserin Panadary Commission.

Montenegrin Boundary Commission.

The French Government has intimated to the

Porte that it would support the Suez Canal undertak-ing merely for commercial and industrial purposes. Portugues of the Commercial and meaning merely for an angle of the commercial for any other factors.

In future a tax is to be levied on all foreigners car-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERTOOL COTTON MARKETS, Sept. 2.—There has been an improved demand for Cotton this week, and the daily transactions have been considerable enough to impact more animation to the market, and to enable holders to obtain full prices for useful Cotton. There has, however, been a good supply offering, and any change in the value of the current qualities of A merican is triffing, amounting to only about 1184, 49 ft. In Sec 1st and as fair business has been dond at full prices. 4, 470 American are reported on specularities, and 2,820 American, 202 Egyptam, 340 Pernam, 100 Bahis, 50 Maranbam, and 2,220 Surat for export. To day there is a fair demand; the sales will probably be 8,000 bales, chiefly to the trade. eles, chiefly to the trade, LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Sept. 3.—[By Tele-

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY MORNING-FOUR O'CLOCK

Arrival of the Persia.

The Royal mail steamship Persia, Capt. Judkies, from Liverpeol 3d inst., arrived here about 3 o'clock this morning. She brought 232 passengers. On the 5th inst., at 10 o'clock p. m., she broke the crank-pin of the port engine, and laid too until the 7th, at 9:45 p. m., under canvas, and proceeded.

Sept. 3, 2:25 p. m., passed Royal mail eteamship Arabia. going in; at 7:15 p. m., passed the City of Manchester, bound in: Sept. 5, 4 p. m., passed City of Baltimore (supposed), bound east; 7th, lat. 50 55, lon. 13 40, passed British ship Ben Nevis, bound east; 16th, 9:45 p. m., passed ship Africa.

The weather had been very stormy at Liverpool, sad the water was so rough on the 31st ult., the day that the Anglo-Saxon and Kangaroo were to have sailed, that the passengers could not safely be placed on board by the respective tenders; both vessels were consequently detained in the Mersey until 10 s. m. on the let inst., when they put to sea. Subsequent to their departure the gale moderated, and no marine disaster of any consequence had been reported.

The steamer Fulton arrived at Southampton on the

THE EQUINOCTIAL STORM.

A HOUSE CRUSHED. DISASTERS AMONG THE SHIPPING.

We have just passed through the best specimen of an old-fashioned celebration of the sun's crossing the line that we have had for several years. An exceedingly "cold term" set in on Thursday night, and lasted through the better part of Friday, making Winter clothing comfortable, and coal fires quite grateful. Toward evening the leaden clouds sent down a drizzling rain, which, ere midnight, increased to a steady pour, accompanied by a furious gale from the North-east. All day Saturday, and up to midnight the storm kept raging, with constantly increasing violence. Toward daybreak yesterday, having spent its force, it gradually subsided, and although in the early part of the day the wind, which had veered to the north, was pretty high, the clouds cleared away, and we had as bright, pleasant, and sunshiny a Sabbath as could be desired.

During the hight of the storm traveling in the streets was decidedly dangerous, from the falling trees, awnings, shutters, and signboards, borne down by the wind. Thus far, however, we have heard of no fatal casualty resulting from the storm. The perils of the land were slight, compared with those of the sea. Many inward-bound ships, finding the storm

imminent, although in eight of land, were obliged to put off seaward again, fearing to attempt to make port. It was reported at Staten Island yesterday, that two vessels had been driven ashore near Sandy-Hook, but the report has not been verified by our advices from the coast. The most serious calamity in Duane street being blown over, and falling upon a tenement house adjoining. Our reporter narrates the occurrence as follows:

A TENEMENT HOUSE CRUSHED. At a quarter to I o'clock on Saturday afternoon as

accident happened in Duane street, near West Broadway, that might have resulted in the most ter rible consequences. Three large five-story stores are in process of erection at Nos. 140, 142 and 144 Duane street, for Benkard & Hutton. The side walls had been carried up to their full hight, but the marble front had been completed up to the second story only; the side walls, therefore, were almost unsupported. It is supposed that the rain so softened the green that when the high wind shook the outer wall of No. 144, it carried it over. In its fall it crushed in the four story tenement house No. 146, acjoining, which was occupied by eight families, carrying down the roof and the two upper floors. The inmates of the dwelling had no warning of their danger, and as most of them were at home at the time, it was feared that many lives were lost.

An alarm was sounded by the bell-ringers, and the

firemen speedily appeared, backed by Capt. Hutchings and the police of the Fifth Precinct, who, under the direction of Mayor Tiemann and Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, went to work with a will to rescue the unfortunate people. Those who lived on the two lower floors escaped with comparative ease, but the occupants of the floors above were jammed in under the bricks and lumber, and had to be helped out with considerable caution, to avoid inflicting further injury by the falling rubbish. One man, named Augustus Vanderball, a German cigar-maker, who occupied the rear rooms on then fourth floor, was found bound to the floor by a beam, which had fallen across his leg and broken it. He was removed to the City Hospital. Several others were found to have suffered slight injuries. Of course, all sorts of exaggerated rumors were affoat, but it is pretty certain that nothing more serious than we have related occurred. The houseless and destitute families found shelter among their neighbors. Mrs. Sarah Lozier owned the wrecked house. It was so badly smashed that the firemen had to pull it down. The architect of the stores was Samuel A. Warren of Broadway, and Woodruff and Maxwell

Several very fine trees in the Park were blown down; one of them, a large willow, near the forntain, was completely uprooted. The damage to the trees in the other public packs and in the streets was quite serious. A number of fine shade trees in Fifth avenue were bent down, and only saved from being aprooted by the flag-stones.

The premises No. 60 Elm street and No. 6 Mott street were somewhat injured by the chimneys being blown down, but none of the inmates of the houses were harmed. Of course, the cellars alongshore were all floode t, but we have heard of no damage to merchandise resulting therefrom.
DISASTERS ON THE WATER.

The steamships Arago for Havre, the Philadelphia for Havana and New-Orleans, and the Southern steamers, were all detained on Saturday on account of the storm. The Arago sailed early yesterday morning. The Philadelphia was detained until to-day. Several pilot-boats attempted to go down the bay, on Saturday, but were prevented by the fog. During the gale, on Saturday, most of the vessels lying at Quarantine dragged their anchors. The bark Andes, which arrived on Friday from Havana, dragged foul of the schooner Black Bird, from Alexandria, and had all her starboard mizzen rigging carried away. The schooner lost foretermast stay and received other slight damage. The Sound steamers all proceeded, notwithstanding

the gale.

The back Mercy Ellen from Cuidad Bolivar, went ashore on Governor's Island. She went head or, the rocks, with her stern in the sand. Assistance, was sent to her, and she might possibly get off ne at high

The United States Revenue barge, while in the

North River, endeavored to reach the barge office, but in consequence of the gale found it impossible to make any headway, when she was compelled to run before it, and her crew finally landed on the Jersey

Most of the vessels lying in the North and Hast Rivers dragged their anchors: but by good management, and plenty of cable, were kept off shore. The steamship Boruseis, from Hamburg via South-ampton the 4th inst, the De Sote from Havans, the

Nashville from Charleston, and the Bremen bark Atlantic from Bremen, were the only vessels which arrived in port by way of Sandy Hook yesterday. They report the weather of Saturday as being very heavy. Capt Murray reports seeing a large doubletorsail ship and a bark off the Woodlands, lying to, the wind blowing a hurricane. The steamer Commonwealth of the Worcester line did not arrive until 4 p. m. yesterday. The C. Vanderbilt of the Stoning-ton line arrived about her usual hour, and reports meeting the steamers that left this city on Saturday evening. It is probable that they had been at anchor at Hart Island during the night. The propellers Petrel from Providence, and Wamsuits from New-Bedford, had not arrived up to last evening. The Montgomery and Potomac from Savannah, and George's Creek and Thomas Swann from Baltimere, are also over due. The brig Targent, from Boston for Elizabeth-port for coal, came in the Hook on Friday night and archored in the bay. During the gale, she dragged both anchors into two fathoms water, when, to save the vessel, the foremast was cut away, which, with the yards and main topmast, went over the side. Thus relieved, she held on, and was yesterday towed up to the city.

STEAMERS DUE. The following steamships from Europe are now due at American ports, three at New York and one at

Quebec: Quebec: From. Day of sair y. Desimate.

Kanaaroo. Queetstown. Sept. 1. New York.

Fersit. Syst. 3. New York.

New York. Bramen and Southampton. Sept. 6. New York.

Nova-Scotlan. Liverpool. Sept. 7. Quebec.

The Kargaroo having run out of coal, coupled with the non-arrival of the Persia, proves that the weather must have been very storing on the Atlantic. The Ocean Queen, and the Borussia, had a pretty rough time of it.

age throughout Brooklyn, by uprooting trees, ripping

THE STORM IN BROOKLYN. The violent storm of Saturday did considerable dam

ameings, blowing down signs and fences, and, in some instances, blowing down chimneys. One of the trees in the City Hall Park was blown down, and the brarches of others were broken and strewn about in great confusion. A large willow tree on the corner of Adams and Washington streets, and another opposite the African Church, in Bridge street, were blown In fact, the whole extent of Bridge street was strewn with branches. The same may be said of nearly all the parallel streets on that side of the town, while upon the Hights a large number of beautiful full-grown shade-trees were leveled with the ground. A chimney at No. 73 Middagh street was demolished, causing considerable alarm to the occupants of the heuse, who thought the roof was breaking in. Fortunately, however, no farther damage resulted. The storm was more disastrous in its effects in the outer Wards than within the thicklysettled part of the city. The west side of Third avenue, from Middle to Eighteenth street, was completely swept of trees, all of which were uprooted, and the branches carried to a considerable distance by the force of the wind. On Fourth avenue a row of fire popiars were blown down. In fact, trees in every direction were torn up, and it became necessary year terday to cut up the trucks of many which had been thrown across the more frequented thoroughfares, in order to admit of the passage of vehicles. A few new buildings were slightly damaged, but nothing of a serious character occurred.

The pelice telegraph lines throughout the westers part of the city were also blown down. Everything connected therewith was therefore destroyed, and no

nessages could be sent yesterday.

THE STORM IN WILLIAMSBURGH.
On Saturday afternoon a two-story frame building situated on M street, near Franklin avenue, Greenpoint, and occupied by Mr. Haft as a carpenter shop, was blown down during the gale. Mr. Haft was in the upper part of the shep at the time, but escaped injury. Three horses on the first floor were got out unharmed. The damage in the Eastern District by the storm was confined principally to the blowing down of a few

trees and chimney tops.

[By Telegraph.]

THE STORM AT BALTIMORE. THE STORM AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sa'urday, Sept 17, 1859.

The heavy rain storm which commerced here yesterday still continues, although somewhat abated in its violence. All the streams and rivers are very high.

The water is quice high on the line of the Ohio and Philadelphia Roads.

The noon train failed to connect with the Washington Road to-day, in consequence of the water in Bush River.

River.

The storm entirely suspended business. Nothing was done to-day in flour or grain. Provisions were dull and quiet. Whisky was inactive, with some small sales at 274c.

The Potomac River is very high, and there is much danger from drift. No serious damage has yet occurred, but the water is still rising, and tears are entertained for Locks Nos. 4 and 5 of the Chesspeake and Ohio Canal. They warehouse of the New-York steamship Company is in jeopardy, and the wharves in Georgetown are overflowed.

THE GALE AT THE EASTWARD. The northeast gale during last night was very acvere, but we hear of only one marine disaster, the schooner N. L. Wasson of Brockville, Maine, was driven ashore on Nantasket, and bilged. The crew were saved, but the vessel as total loss. At about noon to day the weather cleared up.

The several steamboat trains from New-York Saturday afterneon, arrived in Boston to-day. They were somewhat detained by the storm. The steamer Empire State, from Fall River last night for New York, was at Newport at 12 o'clock to-day.

THE RIOT AT MANCHESTER-FURTHER PARTICU-LARR.—The dispatch published on Thursday gave a brief account of a root on Wednesday night at Manchester, N. H., where a firemen's master was held, about 75 companies and 30 bands of music being in attendance. A letter furnishes the following partie

"With the crowd of visitors to the show were nu-

ulars:

"With the crowd of visitors to the show were numerous gamblers, between whom and the firemen some trouble occurred at about 11 o'clock at night, which led to a serious riot, in which several houses were partially denolished, and other property destroyed. The attack was first made on buildings Nos. 27 and 31 Elm street, where the gamblers occupied rooms. The inside party having the advantage of position, drove off the firemen, using p'stols and clubs.

"A second attack was made by the firemen, in which they were victorious, and took possession. The interior of the building was ransacked, the furniture smashed, and about \$300 worth of liquors and cigars seized, which the firemen speedily appropriated. The crowd numbered at least 2 000, who then proceeded to demolish Nos. 24 and 25 Elm street, suppasing that they were also occupied by the gamblers, but this was not the fact. The mob then tuned their attention to the American House, kept by Horace Bosancy, a large three-story building on Manchester street. All the lower windows were smashed, and other damage done. Missiles were also thrown into the restaurants under the Moseum building. The windows of the systaurant were broken, but to other injury was done to it.

"The riot had its origin in a number of the firemen being cheated out of their money by the gamblers in the houses first attacked. The mea were in the act of attacking other houses, not occupied by the gamblers in the houses from a fireman, in which he represented that they were destroying the property of those who were entirely gnitiates of any offense, caused them to desict. Several persons were injured during the riot, but note fatally.

Fire in Therry-sixte Street.—The alarm of fire

FIRE IN THIRTY-SIXTH STREET. - The slarm of fire at I o'cleck this morning was occasioned by the burning of a frame building in Thirty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue. Lors not ascertained.

The case of Mr. George Smizer, late Collector of St. Louis County, Mo., has been dismissed. Mr. S. was a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000.